THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. } AUGUST 31, 1853. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in the City of New York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JULY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000, as the purchaser may prefer.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSETT, 180 Front Street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq'rs., and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., can have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSET.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

September 2d, 1853. 88—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No.* 29, *Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDK'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1853. No. 88.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.

September 9th, 1853. 84—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANual of Family Prayers, with alterations.

Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.

Poems, by Alexander Smith.

Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.

Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF N. C. The next annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held with the Baptist Church in Newbern, N. C., commencing on Thursday the 13th of October next.

Introductory sermon to be preached by Rev. R. I. Devin as alternate of Elder J. H. Lacy, Missionary to Central Africa; Missionary Sermon on Sabbath by Elder J. J. James, Elder D. S. Williams alternate.

The North Carolina Baptist Bible and Publication Society and the North Carolina Baptist Education Society, will hold their anniversary meetings with the Convention. Annual Sermon before the former by Rev. Wm. H. Jordan of Wilmington, and before the latter by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Richmond, Rev, James McDaniel of Fayetteville, his alternate.

Churches, Associations or individnals that are not represented by delegates, can remit the amounts raised for the Convention to Rev. J. S. Purify, Treasurer, Forestvilte, N. C. N. J. PALMER,
Secretary of the Convention.

Milton, Sept. 5th, 2853. 86—td,

N. B. A general meeting of the Trustees of Wake Forest College is expected at the Convention, as a President will have to be elected; President White having accepted an appointment to the Presidency of a Female Institution in Tennessee. N. J. P.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA.—THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late proprietors, Messrs. FEILD & HAWTHORN, is again at his former post, and prepared to entertain his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to still maintain the previous reputation which the House has enjoyed, and trusts he will merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which it has heretofore received. It is his intention to conduct the House in a style that will place it upon an equality with the first class Hotels of the Southern country; and he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, pledging the omission of no duty on his part, to render all comfortable who may favor him with a visit.

JOHN JARRATT.

September 9th, 1853. 84—1m.

THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS AND MARLS. DR. J. F. TOMPKINS, the editor of "The Farmer's Journal," will, after the 1st of October next, be prepared to make Analysis of Soils and Marls at his Chemical Laboratory, in Raleigh, N. C. All specimens must be sent to me, directed to the care of Col. E. C. Yarbrough, and they will receive prompt attention.

COST OF ANALYSIS:

Single specimen of Soil	$5 00
Writing out Analysis	5 00
Analysis of Marls	5 00

September 9th, 1853. 84—4t.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following now offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:

E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Stricklands; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C.

☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.

PARISEN & KING.

September 18, 1853. 86—

GUANO.—PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO IN Store and for sale by STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1853. 83—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi, } Silks,
" Gros DeRhine, }
" " DeNap, }
" " DeZuic, }
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)

Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No.* 1 *Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports,	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference,	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto,	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood,	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository,	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports,	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports,	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law,		4	"
" Equity,		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law,		3	"
" Equity,		2	"
Iredell's Law		13	"
" Equity		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 86—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, 1853.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.

Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Washboard, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line. H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.

Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. F. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf*,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 46—1y.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHINGTON CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old Southside

ASHEVILLE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, August 25th, 1853.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. On motion of James M. Edney, Esq., Col. John Baxter was called to the Chair, and W. Williams and Z. B. Vance appointed Secretaries.

The Delegates appeared and enrolled their names.

On motion of Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three from each State represented in this Convention, be appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, and the rules for the government thereof.

The Chairman appointed the following committee:

From North Carolina—Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. M. Shipp, W. F. Jones.

From Tennessee—L. D. Franklin, W. Kirkpatrick, D. W. Carter.

From Kentucky—Silas Woodson, James H. Pogue, D. White.

From South Carolina—C. P. Sullivan, Gen. Rogers, P. E. Duncan, Esq.

Who retired for a short time, and returned and reported the rules for the government of the convention to be the same as those by which the Congress of the United States is governed, and that the following gentlemen be appointed officers of the Convention:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

James H. Pogue, of Kentucky,
Hugh Graham, of Tennessee,
J. W. Woodfin, of North Carolina,
Simpson Bobo, of South Carolina.

FOR SECRETARIES.

Capt. N. A. Evans, of Tennessee,
Wm. Williams, of North Carolina.
W. D. Simpson, of South Carolina,
Dougherty White, of Kentucky.

The President was conducted to the Chair by Dr. J. F. E. Hardy and Maj. B. F. Perry, who, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention in a clear, lucid and eloquent speech, urging harmony and unity of action, in this great enterprise.

On motion of Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of four from each State represented to prepare business for the action of the convention.

Pursuant to the above resolution the President appointed,

From North Carolina—Col. John Baxter, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, John W. Woodfin, Esq., William M. Shipp, Esq.

From Tennessee—Hugh Graham, F. Fulkerson, D. W. Carter, W. Kirkpatrick.

From Kentucky—J. H. Pogue, Silas Woodson, Dougherty White, W. B. Jones.

From South Carolina—J. H. Irby, Simpson Bobo, Simeon Fair, B. F. Perry.

Maj. B. F. Perry introduced a series of resolutions, which, on motion, were referred to the committee of four from each State.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to an adjournment.

Maj. B. F. Perry, from the committee of four from each State, made the following report, prefacing it with an eloquent appeal in favor of the object contemplated by the convention:

REPORT.

The committee of four from each State, appointed for the purpose of preparing business for the action of this convention, have considered the resolutions referred to them, and are deeply impressed with the importance of a railway connection between the great west, through Lexington, Ky., Cumberland Gap, the valley of the French Broad River, to some of the Railroads now completed or in a course of construction in the State of South Carolina. Your committee do not deem it necessary to say anything on the present occasion in regard to the importance of Railroads generally, or the immense value of the one now in contemplation by this convention. There can be no difference of opinion in regard to these matters, and therefore they simply recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention is satisfied that it is eminently expedient and practicable, at moderate cost, to construct a Railroad connecting the west with the Atlantic, through Lexington, Ky., Cumberland Gap and the Valley of the French Broad, to some point in South Carolina, where a Railroad is now finished or in the course of construction, leading to Charleston.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed from each of the States through which the contemplated Railroad will pass, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislatures of their respective States for the grant of a charter for said road.

Resolved, That this convention does not wish to interfere with any project of Internal Improvement already begun or projected in North Carolina, and that should the Road contemplated from Salisbury to the Tennessee line be located in the valley of the French Broad, we invite the co-operation of the friends of that enterprise in a common undertaking, ending to the advantage of all the parties concerned.

Resolved, That the following persons constitute the committee to memorialize the Legislatures of the respective States, viz:

South Carolina—Col. J. H. Irby, W. S. Fair, S. Bobo, Esq., T. C. Perrin, Maj. B. F. Perry.

Tennessee—Col. W. Houston, W. R. Evans, Esq., Col. W. M. Cooke, A. F. Edgar, Maj. L. D. Franklin.

Virginia—Hon. William B. Preston, Col. W. Preston, Col. John D. Sharpe, H. S. Kane, Esq., Col. C. F. M. Garnett.

Kentucky—Hon. Addison White, Col. Daniel Garrard, Maj. C. F. Burnan, Hon. Green Adams, Col. Dougherty White.

North Carolina—N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Col. John Fagg, Dr. Columbus Mills, Hon. John Baxter.

Pending the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, the convention was addressed by Messrs. Woodson, of Kentucky, Fulkerson, of Tennessee, Col. John Baxter, of North Carolina, and Col. Bobo, of South Carolina, in favor of their adoption.

Mr. Erwin, of North Carolina, offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee, which he advocated in a speech of some length. At the close of his speech, Mr. J. A. Caldwell, of North Carolina, rose and seconded the resolutions of Mr. Erwin, and urged their adoption; pending the vote upon these resolutions, the discussion upon them was continued by Col. Baxter, Mr. Woodson and Mr. Thomas. Before the vote upon their adoption, Mr. Erwin withdrew his resolutions.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee of four from each State were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of North Carolina, asked his name to be stricken from the list of delegates from Jackson County, stating that he did not wish to embarrass the deliberations of the convention, and as he could not unite with them, he begged to withdraw from the convention.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting at night was intended as a rallying meeting in favor of the great enterprise for which the convention assembled, and was addressed in strains of stirring eloquence by Messrs. James M. Edney, (who spoke in favor of the adoption of certain resolutions offered by himself,) Col. J. H. Irby, Col. D. White, Col. Cannon, Col. Garlington, Maj. B. F. Perry and Gen. Bynum.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet Friday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment; and was addressed by Messrs. Barringer, of North Carolina, J. H. Wilson, of Charlotte, and Col. Baxter, of N. C.

Col. Garnet, engineer of the North Carolina Central Railroad, was called upon, and read an interesting address on the subject of the extension of the Central Railroad, containing important statistical information in regard to that important improvement.

Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, being called upon, rose and stated that he had taken no part in the proceedings of the Convention, for the reason that he did not approve of the resolutions reported by the committee and adopted by the Convention, that he objected to them in one particular, which was that they confined the terminus of the Road in the south to some point in South Carolina, while he was in favor of North Carolina's being likewise embraced.

B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, therefore moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the preamble and resolutions were adopted, which motion prevailed; and he then moved that the preamble and resolutions to be so amended as to read as follows:

The committee of four from each State, appointed for the purpose of preparing business for the action of the Convention, have considered the resolutions referred to them, and are deeply impressed with the importance of a railway connection between the great west, through Lexington, Ky., Cumberland Gap, the valley of the French Broad, to some of the Railroads now completed or in a course of construction in the States of North and South Carolina. Your committee do not deem it necessary to say any thing on the present occasion in regard to the importance of Railroads generally, or the immense value of the one now in contemplation by this Convention. There can be no difference of opinion in regard to these matters, and therefore they simply recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention is satisfied that it is eminently expedient and practicable, at moderate cost, to construct a Railroad connecting the west with the Atlantic through Lexington, Ky., Cumberland Gap, and the valley of the French Broad to some points in North and South Carolina, where Railroads are now finished or in the course of construction, leading to Charleston, South Carolina, and to Beaufort, in North Carolina.

There being no objections to the 2d and 3d resolutions, as originally reported, they were re-adopted and the above preamble and resolution as amended were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon, Col. B. S. Gaither arose and expressed his entire concurrence in the resolutions as they were last passed, and made an able speech in favor of the entire project. Unwilling as he said he was to see the road taken to South Carolina, he was in favor of the extension of the Road from Kentucky through Tennessee to Asheville, North Carolina, and one branch to be constructed on through the State of North Carolina, another in South Carolina, to some point to be hereafter determined on.

William Johnston, Esq., of Haywood county, expressed his entire concurrence in the views of Col. Gaither on the subject, and said that there was no opposition so far as he knew in his section of country to the spirit of the resolutions as amended and adopted.

On motion of G. W. Baxter, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention are entitled to our thanks for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective stations.

Upon the adoption of this resolution, the President arose and responded in an appropriate speech, which was received with applause.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

WADDY THOMPSON, *President*.

DOUGHTERY WHITE,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
N. A. EVANS,
W. D. SIMPSON. } *Secretaries*.

SPEED OF RAILWAYS. Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious illustrations to render familiar the extraordinary velocity with which our express trains move:

"The Great Western express to Exeter, England, travels at the rate of 48 miles an hour, including stoppages, or 51 miles an hour without including stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of 60 miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations; and, in certain experimental trips, 70 miles an hour have been reached. A speed of 70 miles an hour is bout equivalent to 35 yards per second, or 35 yards between two beats of a common clock.

"All objects near the eye of a passenger travelling at this rate will pass by his eye in the thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard asunder, they would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash or red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be 70 yards per second; and if one of the trains were 70 yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws such a train to have driving wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheels will revolve five times in a second; the piston moves along the cylinder ten times in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes ten times in a second; but as there are two cylinders which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second.

"The locomotive can be heard to 'cough' when moving slowly, the cough being occasioned by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney; but 20 coughs per second cannot be seperated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth that of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train moving at such a speed would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-fourth the weight of the train. That a 'smash' should follow a 'collision' is no subject for marvel, if a train moving at such speed should meet with any obstacle to progress."

GETTING FORTUNES BY LOTTERY. A Pennsylvania paper has taken some pains for the purpose of showing how near a man may come to drawing a prize by buying a lottery ticket. First, (he says) there are upwards of seventy numbers used in making out the tickets, and there are three numbers on each ticket; now the question is, how many different tickets can be made? If but ten figures were used, instead of seventy, there could be issued 3,628,800 tickets, each different from the other; and if twelve figures were used, instead of seventy, there could be issued 479,000,600 tickets; so a man, in the first instance, where there are ten numbers, would stand one chance out of 3,628,800 chances, and in the last instance, where there are twelve numbers to change by, he would stand but one chance out of 479,000,000, and if the whole seventy figures be used, and if as many different tickets were issued as could be fermed by the permutation of these numbers, it is probable that there would be enough to more than carpet the whole territory of the United States. Of course very few are printed, compared to what might be printed, yet there is just as good chance of the prize to fall to an unprinted ticket as to a printed one. If it does so, as no one can claim the money it remains with those making the lottery. There are, in such cases, thousands of chances in favor of the lottery-maker. Again, if lotteries were fairly conducted there would be hundreds of thousands each month receiving a fortune by the high prizes alone; and each year there could be named from one thousand to ten thousand persons thus favored by fortune. In this we have only been speaking of one single prize in each lottery, and as there are many important ones in each, the fortunate persons ought greatly to exceed ten thousand annually. Yet, how seldom do you hear that even a $1,000 prize is drawn? Still all the prizes of every lottery should fall on some one at each drawing. Who gets them? Where do the favored ones live? and how does it happen that their names are not paraded before the public each week? It is simply because no one holds a ticket entitled to the prize, and of course the money remains with the maker of the lottery.

MR. LORING, of the *Wilmington Commercial*, has recently paid a flying visit to New England. Speaking of New York, he says:

"The city was much more crowded on our return than on the previous week. We found, and it did us good to find them—many from North Carolina, and a goodly number of good persons from the town of Wilmington Our folks may think they don't like each other so very well when at home, but when they meet abroad, they find out that they are brethren. We advise any one who feels a little cross at his neighbor here to go and meet him in New York, or any where north of the line—he will find out that he is not half so mad as he thought he was.

It struck us that persons of a certain class might be greatly benefitted and instructed by a visit to one of our crowded cities. We mean the squires and head men of the villages; gentlemen young and old who walk the streets of our small towns with certain peculiarities. The young ones seeming to say, mentally, "I am some punkins any how;" and the old ones, "Am I not a very respectable gentleman, and entitled to general obeisance?" Both requiring that they be the "observed of all observers." If they do not lose their self-conceit in Broadway, then there is no "purchase in money," nor meaness in a "shotten herring." They cannot help being convinced that there are other personages in the world besides themselves."

From the Southern Banner.

WASHING CLOTHES OF ALL KINDS MADE EASY. I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girls were needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs, of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

For making the Soaps.

Take six pounds of Potash,	75
Take four pounds of Lard,	50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin,	25
All amounting to	$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for $1 50.

OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

SPEED OF THE HORSE. The maximum speed of the race horse appears to be at the rate of a mile a minute; for few, if any horses can retain the full velocity of this rate for even that time. It is said, but never was proved, that Flying Childers run at Newmarket one mile in the minute; certain it is that this celebrated horse, when carrying nine stone two pounds, ran over the round course, which is three miles, six furlongs, and ninety-three yards, in six minutes and forty seconds. Bay Malton ran four miles at New York, in 1763, in seven minutes and forty-three seconds and a half. Eclipse also run the same distance, on the same course, in eight minutes, with twelve stone. The most extraordinary instance on record of the stoutness as well as the speed of the race horse was displayed in 1786, when Mr. Hull's Quibbler ran twenty-three miles round the flat at Newmarket, in fifty-seven minutes and ten seconds. The speed of the grey-hound, and that of the hare, is but little inferior to that of the race-horse, but their powers of endurance at their utmost velocity are not equal to his.

The racing gallop is evidently but a succession of leaps, in which their fore-legs and hind-legs start in pairs, each pair acting simultaneously. The hand-gallop is not so rapid a movement; in it the right legs are a litle in advance of their fellows. It is well ascertained that a horse can never pass at once from a state of rest into the gallop of full speed, but must begin with the hand-gallop, and cunning jockeys sometime derive profit from this circumstance by wagering with the unwary, that no horse shall be found to gallop one hundred yards while a man runs fifty, the two starting together. In this the man is sure to win the race, for the horse has not time enough to acquire the necessary momentum, as he would if the race were a hundred and fifty yards.

A bet against time was won in July, 1840, by an Arab horse at Bungalore, in the presidency of Madras, to run four hundred miles in four consecutive days. Mr. Frazer relates, in his "Tartar Journey," a still more striking instance of the speed and bottom of the Arab; a horse of that breed carried him from Shiraz to Teheran, five hundred and twenty-two miles, in six days, remained three at rest and went back in five days, remained nine at Shiraz, and returned again to Teheran in seven days. Another high-blooded Arabian carried Mr. Frazer from Teheran to Koom, eighty-four miles, in about ten hours. A courier, whom Major Keppell fell in with between Kermanshaw and Hamadan, places one hundred and twenty miles distance from each other, performed that journey, over a rugged mountainous tract, in little more than twenty-four hours, and the next morning set off on the same horse for Seheran, two hundred miles further, expecting to reach it on the second day. *English paper.*

GOOD TEMPER IS GOLD. If people generally knew what an advantage to them it was to be cheerful, there would be fewer sour faces in the world, and infinitely less ill temper. A man never gains anything by exhiting his annoyance in his face, much less by bursting into a passion. As it is neither manly nor wise to yield, like a child, pettishly to every cross, so it is alike foolish and absurd to allow feelings of anger to deprive us of self-control. There never was any man in any controversy who lost his temper that did not come near losing his cause in consequence. If ever a person plays the game of his enemies it is when he is in a passion. Acquaintances shun men of proverbially ill temper; friends drop away from them; even wives and children gradually learn to fear them more than to love. Thousands of men owe their want of success in life to neglecting the control of their temper. Nor have they the excuse that it is an infirmity which cannot be restrained; for Washington, though naturally of a most passionate disposition, disciplined himself until he passed for a person utterly impassive. No man who neglects his temper can be happy any more than he can make those happy around. Good temper is gold, is health, is everything. Bad temper is a curse to the possessor and to society.

RENTS IN NEW YORK. A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following statement relative to the enormous amounts paid for rent in New York:

I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. I know a single *basement room* on Wall street, to reach which you must descend five or six steps from the footway, with a low ten foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6,000 per annum. A lot twenty-five feet by seventy-five, as high up on Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for twenty-one years at $14,500 per annum, at the end of which time the ground landlord is besides to have the building which is now being erected on it, and which will cost $20,000. A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity churchyard, forty feet front and two hundred deep, opening on a side alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of $60,000 per annum; and a gentleman who has built himself a splendid dwelling as high up in Broadway as the neighborhood of Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly sees that he shall be driven away in a few years by the encroachment of hotels, stores, and shops, and told me he had already been offered a rent of $10,000 per annum for his house.

☞ We have more than once thought of saying that two new Brick Yards have recently gone into successful operation near this city, in the immediate vicinity of the late "Burns' Mills." We were struck with the marked improvement going on in that neighborhood, and on enquiry were informed that Messrs. Litchford & Co. were making preparations to carry on the Brick business extensively; as is also W. Morgan Williams. Indeed we should also mention, that a little further to the east, Mr. Chas. W. Palmer is turning out a very fine article in his line, some of which may be seen in the beautiful new Store just erected by him for Messrs. W. & A. S. Louges, on the burnt district, adjoining W. D. Hutchings, Esq. *Raleigh Post.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1853.

DEATH OF PERRIN BUSBEE.

The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing to our readers the death of PERRIN BUSBEE, of this City, who expired after a brief illness of bilious fever, on Friday evening last about half past seven o'clock, in the 88th year of his age.

Mr. Busbee had been absent for several weeks, in attendance as Reporter of the Supreme Court at Morganton. He reached home the Saturday morning previous to his death. On Monday morning we saw him in fine spirits and apparently excellent health; but on the evening of the same day he was seized with the sickness which terminated in his death.

Mr. Busbee graduated with distinction at the University of North Carolina, and was admitted at an early age to the practice of the law. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was justly regarded, at the time of his death, as one of our soundest and ablest lawyers. As an advocate he had no superior among men of the same age with himself, while he was nearly always associated in important cases with his seniors, who had attained the front rank in the profession. He was most attentive to the interests of his clients, laborious in the preparation of his causes, and ardent in his pursuit of truth and justice.

Mr. Busbee was no seeker of public office. He was too modest to adopt any course in relation to office which might leave the impression that he desired it, or had a wish to obtain it over the heads of others; but at the same time no man served his party more faithfully or labored more constantly for its principles than he did. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention of 1840—repeatedly a member of the Democratic State Committee—Elector on the Cass and Butler Ticket in 1848—Clerk of the House of Commons for several sessions, and at the time of his death Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and a Councillor of State. No one enjoyed more than he the confidence of his party, and no man was more popular with the masses in this County and District. His popularity was the growth of years, and was the natural result of his unselfishness and amiability of character. His death has occasioned profound sorrow in this community among persons of all classes and parties. The loss is indeed a heavy one to his family, to the bar, to his friends here and in all quarters of the State, and to the State itself, for she had no more promising or brilliant son. He has been cut down in the vigor of manhood, and at a period when he had most to hope for, and most to attach him to this present life. But regrets are unavailing—expressions of sorrow can have no effect upon the "dull cold ear of death." The recollection of his many virtues will long be cherished by his friends; and though to those near to him by the ties of affinity and blood the bereavement is most stunning and agonizing, still they have the consolation of knowing that the gloom of the grave had no terrors for him, and that he has left to them all the legacy of a spotless and honored name.

His remains were interred on Sunday morning, after a most impressive funeral sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lacy.

DEATH OF GEN. McKAY.

We record, with feelings of regret, the death of this distinguished citizen. He died quite suddenly, at Goldsborough, on Wednesday evening last. We are indebted to the Wilmington Journal for the following notice of his death and sketch of his character and public services:

"DEATH OF GEN. JAMES J. MCKAY. It becomes our painful duty this morning, to announce the unexpected death of one of our most worthy citizens—Gen. James J. McKay, of Bladen county. Gen. McKay arrived here on last Monday night, from his residence in Bladen, en route for Tarborough, in Edgecombe county, as a witness in the case of the State against Armstrong. When we saw him on Tuesday morning, he was in apparently better health than for some time previous, and conversed freely. We learn, that on his return from Edgecombe yesterday afternoon, he was taken suddenly ill on board the cars, and on arriving at Goldsborough, it was found necessary for him to stop, where he expired, at Mrs. Borden's Hotel at ¼ before 8 o'clock yesterday evening, of billious or Cramp cholic, in the 64th year of his age.

As a public man, Gen. McKay was well known to be a firm and consistent Democrat, having served his constituents for 16 years as member of Congress from this District; and, during that time, at one period, occupying, with marked ability, the high and very responsible office of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Committee he was Chairman at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1846. As a representative, no member of Congress commanded more attention or respect. He might truly be said to have served his constituents, 'till he voluntarily retired, as a national representative—always looking to the best interest of the whole country, and discarding all factions and sectional jealousies.

Previous to his election to Congress, he had been for many years a practioner of the Bar, with marked success, and had often represented his native County—Bladen—in the State Legislature. After leaving the Halls of Congress, he was elected Chairman of the Court of Pleas of Bladen county, having previously been appointed a Justice of the Peace, which post he filled with ability to the day of his death.

In the death of Gen. McKay, the public have lost an oft tried, faithful and able servant; and his relatives and friends must long mourn his usefulness as a kinsman and neighbor.

We are informed that his remains will reach town this evening in the Express train, about 9 o'clock, and will be conveyed on board of a steamer engaged to take him up the river for interment at his residence in Bladen county."

NORFOLK ARGUS. S. T. Sawyer, Esq., has retired from the Editorship of this journal, and is succeeded by Mr. Thomas M. Crowder, a son of the late Rev. Thos. Crowder, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Sawyer has served the Democracy many years with spirit and much acceptability. We wish his successor all the success which industry and a good cause can command.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE. We saw, a day or two since, at the Depot at this place, a new locomotive manufactured at the Tredegar works, Richmond, for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and called the William A. Graham. It is quite a handsome piece of work. If it should run as well as it looks, the authorities of the Road will have no occasion to complain.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS. We observe that Messrs. Evans & Cooke, and Mr. S. H. Young have extended their store-rooms to provide for increased stocks. Business of all kinds is brisk, and our merchants seem to be doing their full share.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. A. M. McPheeters & Co., for a report of the Norfolk Market, which will be found under the regular head. We expect to receive reports weekly from the same source.

COPPER IN YADKIN. We learn that Dr. N. B. Dozier, of Yadkin, has discovered copper in his lands, and that the specimens of ore promise well.

☞ We shall pay our respects to the Greensborough Patriot and its Correspondents in our next.

NEW YORK.

The Democrats of New York assembled in Convention on Tuesday last, and, as we feared, failed to harmonize. The "Hards," or Hunkers, and the "Softs," or Barnburners, disagreed in the outset and held separate meetings and made separate nominations. The following tickets were nominated:

HARD SHELL TICKET.	SOFT SHELL TICKET.
Secretary of State.	
George W. Clinton.	Isaac A. Verplank.
Attorney General.	
James T. Brady.	Martin Grover.
State Treasurer.	
Winslow C. Watson.	Francis Segur.
Comptroller.	
James E. Cooley.	Robert Kelly.
Canal Commissioner.	
John C. Mather.	Andrew J. Yates.
Engineer and Surveyor.	
John D. Fay.	W. H. Bristol.
State Prison Inspector.	
Miles W. Bennett.	William C. Deyer.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.	
C. H. Ruggles....long term.....	C. H. Ruggles.
Hiram Denio ....short term.....	Hiram Denio
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.	
Samuel S. Bowne.	Albert Edgerton.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Hards or Hunkers:

"*Resolved*, That the platform of principles established by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, continues to receive our hearty concurrence and approbation as a whole, and in all its parts and we hereby declare our adherence thereto, and reliance thereupon, as containing, in letter and in spirit, the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in and embrace, and congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the elevated doctrines promulgated by President Pierce in his Inaugural Address. That we refer to the sentiments thus avowed with just pride, believing them such as should control the National Government in its foreign and domestic policy, and such as will maintain the interest and honor of our country untarnished before the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we coincide with the President in his opinion that it is not to be disguised "that our attitude as a nation and position on the globe renders the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction eminently important for our protection—if not in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and peace of the world;" and also with the principle, which we regard as fundamental, "that the rights, security and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond its present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissable."

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New York reaffirm the doctrine of the President's Inaugural, that "involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution; that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the Constitutional provisions." That the law of 1850 (commonly called the Compromise Measures) is strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. That the constitutional authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional rights—and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance, encouraged by abstract ideas as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and accordingly to the decisions of the tribunal to which the execution belengs, and that the Democratic party of this State stands pledged, so far as it depends upon the political and personal action of its members, that every law adopted by the constituted authorities of the United States, including the fugitive slave law, shall be faithfully enforced within the limits of this State.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow Democrats throughout the State, upon the adoption by the present Legislature, of the Amendments to the Constitution, designed to provide for the enlargement and completion of the Canals in accordance with the pledges given by the Democratic party to the people of the State—a result mainly due to the unyielding efforts of the Democratic Senators, foremost among whom was the Hon. James E. Cooley, our candidate for Comptroller, upon whose course the people will stamp their approbation—and which gives hope of the speedy completion of that system of public works, of which our State has just cause to be proud—and we pledge ourselves to persevere in the good work until it shall be placed beyond all contingency, not only by constitutional amendments, but by the actual construction of the several works therein provided for.

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire the cordial and permanent union of the Democratic party, we are admonished as well by reason as dearly bought experience, that no union can either be successful or tolerable, but such as is founded on concurrence in leading principles. That all attempts to establish or maintain union between those of conflicting sentiments, by whatever name it may be dignified, is at best a coalition hostile to harmonious action, demoralizing in all its tendencies; destructive of the interests of the Democratic party, and inevitably tending to defeat, disruption and disgrace.

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm the following resolutions, adopted by the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention of June 9, 1853:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the platform adopted by the late Baltimore Convention cannot be regarded as a compromise of principles, nor as an amnesty of factions that have for years been arrayed against the Democratic party and the Union, except upon the condition of unqualified recognition of an adhesion to its principles, and undoubted assurance of future fidelity and devotion to the Democratic cause.

Resolved, That with regard to former divisions we tender the right hand of fellowship to all, who sincerely concur with us in the foregoing sentiments. We cordially invite them to unite with us in rallying and uniting upon these principles the Democratic masses, and in lending at all times and upon all occasions their countenance, encouragement and support.

Resolved. That this Convention recognizes in the several candidates nominated by it, true and faithful exponents of the principles of the Democratic party, as herein set forth, and that we pledge ourselves to the hearty and energetic support of the ticket at the polls."

The Hards also passed a Resolution highly complimentary to Mr. Dickinson. Speakers in the Hard Convention were somewhat severe in their denunciations of members of the Cabinet, and of appointments in New York, but nothing pointedly unkind was said of President Pierce.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Softs or Barnburners:

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the policy indicated by President Pierce in the inaugural message and in the formation of his Cabinet; and the Administration is entitled to, and will receive our individual cooperation and support while faithfully adhering to National principles essential to the best interests of our country, and the permanent union of the Democracy of the State and Nation.

Resolved, That Horatio Seymour, Governor of this State, and those officers who have acted in conjunction with him in the administration of the State Government, have fully realized the expectations formed of their intelligence, independence, and incorruptibility, and we proudly refer to their official acts, as the best indication of their integrity and ability.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment of the Constitution of this State, by which ten and a half millions of dollars are appropriated to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canal, and the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals, meets our hearty approbation, and shall receive our unqualified support; that we point to this measure, its stringent provisions forbidding official favoritism, and the corrupt waste of the revenue, and the requirement for the certain and ultimate extinguishment of the debt, and the speedy completion of these works, as another of those acts emanating from the Democracy of the State, standing in bold relief, in contrast with the uncertain, wasteful, and impractical legislation of our political opponents, and triumphantly illustrating that the Democratic party are the true friends of the Canals.

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as a fixed and settled feature of the political creed of the Democracy of New York a firm adherence to the broad national position established by the resolutions constituting the Baltimore Platform of June, 1852, and the sound and patriotic declaration announced to the world in the inaugural address of President Pierce.

Resolved, That under the sacred pledges of the Constitution, our sister States possessing the institution of Slavery are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce their constitutional rights to the surrender of fugitive slaves—a right which the Democracy of New York unhesitatingly recognize, and are ever ready honestly to support, and that the laws to enforce the same should be respected and obeyed not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State, having in letter and in spirit adopted the principles embodied in the resolutions of the National Platform, now in Convention assembled, repeats a portion of that platform, as indicating a past compact and a present belief.

[The 9th section of the Baltimore Platform is here inserted, denying the power of Congress over the domestic institutions of the States—denouncing the efforts of the Abolitionists and others, in their endeavors to induce Congress to take incipient steps in relation thereto, calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences—endangering the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions—and that act was pronounced constitutional irreparably, or so changed as to destroy or impair its sufficiency.]

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever pretext the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for State officers, the Convention has scrupulously regarded the honesty, firmness and intelligence of the nominees, determined to place the public treasury beyond the reach of politicians, and secure for the State prudence and purity in the Administration of the Government. It has been announced that the foregoing proposition was intended to embrace the whole subject of the Slavery agitation in Congress; therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress, the Fugitive Slave law included."

We can perceive no material difference in the Resolutions. They are all sound. They constitute a platform broad enough for both Northern and Southern Democrats; and this being the case, we exceedingly regret that the two wings of the party did not unite and harmonize. Both are no doubt to blame for the result, but we cannot undertake to say which wing is most censurable. One thing, however, is certain—the Democracy of other sections can have but little sympathy with those who divide, and disagree, and denounce each other about a matter of office and patronage. Still it may be that the causes of disagreement in New York lie deeper than even the slavery question or official patronage; it may be that harmony was impossible on account of past events concerning State policy.

The Whig Convention for the State is to assemble on the 5th of next month. We shall see whether they will pass as sound Resolutions on slavery as the foregoing.

BISHOP DOANE.

It appears that the charges against Bishop Doane have been dismissed, he having made certain acknowledgments which we publish below. On the 15th a Committee reported in favor of dismissing the charges, the report being accompanied by the paper signed by the Bishop; and after a long debate the report was unanimously adopted. The following are BISHOP DOANE'S admissions:

"The undersigned, in prosecuting his plans of Christian education, in connection with St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College, found that the expenses of the enterprise greatly exceeded his calculations; while the assistance on which he had confidently relied, perhaps too sanguinely, fell altogether short of what he deemed his reasonable expectations. In this condition of things, being entirely left alone and without advisers, every step which he advanced involved him more and more deeply in pecuniary embarrassments; he admits that he made representations, which, at the time, he believed to be correct, but many of which turned out, in the event, to be erroneous. He was also led, by his too confident reliance on anticipated aid, to make promises which he fully expected to perform, but which experience has taught him, were far too strongly expressed. He was also induced, for the sake of obtaining money to meet his necessities, to resort to methods, by the payment of exorbitant interest on loans, which he did not suppose were in contravention of the law, and which common usage seemed to him to justify. He also, in entire confidence in his ability to replace them, made use of certain trust funds in a way which he deeply regrets, and although they have long been perfectly secured, does not now justify.

The embarrassments here referred to, were followed by a long and well nigh fatal illness, which, withdrawing him entirely from the business which he had carried on alone, was mainly instrumental in the entire failure in his pecuniary affairs. The perplexity arising from this failure, with the protracted infirmity which followed his sickness, made him liable to many errors and mistakes which might easily bear the appearance of intentional misrepresentations. In connection with the assignment of his property, he set his name and oath to an inventory of his goods, and also to a list of his debts, which he believed to be correct; an act which he grieved to find had given rise to an impression in the minds of some that he exhibited an insensibility to the awful sanctions of the oath of a Christian man; but while he laments the impression, he declares that this act was only done under legal advice, and in the firm conviction of its correctness. Sometime after his recovery from the illness above alluded to, but while he was still in the midst of his perplexities, smarting under his heavy disappointments, and wounded by the imputations to which in some quarters he was subjected, the letter from the three bishops came to him. He has no disposition to ascribe to them any other but just and proper motives in

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, writing to his paper from New York, under date September 9th, says:

"Verily, there is but one New York, and the Herald is its prophet, eminently typifying its good and evil points—its grand rush, and fuss, and fun, and humbug, all underlaid by a fund of solid good sense and shrewdness, and withal an energy that does not admit such a word as fail into its vocabulary, but sometimes arriving at success through courses rather devious than otherwise. A glance at the Island of Manhattan, the site of the City, from the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, will demonstrate at one view the magnificence of unrivalled position, on the most glorious estuary, for trading purposes in the world, gathering in the commerce of New England through the Sound, communicating with the North West by the Hudson, and concentrating, as it were, the waters of all the surrounding bays—Raritan, Amboy and others at the feet of the Empire City; and while nature has been thus prodigal, art has also been busy, and the Rail Road navigation of the State equals that of all Germany.

But I become statistical without the "documents," and besides, speaking of the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, reminds me of that building itself, which is more to the purpose in hand, and perhaps some remarks with regard to it would be more acceptable to all friends and readers who might ask the question, whether it is worth coming on to see, I would say at once—*No.* Not that I look upon it, or the Exhibition within its walls as a failure; it is not: neither is it a success. There is a little too much good in it to admit of its being wholly condemned, and altogether too much of evil to afford any reasonable ground for praise. But my reason for advising no one to go on is this:—the engravings of the Palace which have been circulated and seen by every body, are perfectly accurate, and, strange as it may sound, give a better view than can be obtained on the spot itself, which is a wretched site, domineered over by the ponderous Egyptian masses of the Croton Reservoir, and faced on all sides else by sheds, with mammoth hogs and great oxen. The big *muel* is gone to the State Fair, at Syracuse. As for the Statuary, etc., in the inside of the Palace, I must confess to my great surprise at finding every thing such an exact counter-part of the engravings which I have seen in Barnum's Illustrated News, and in Gleason's. There is now getting out, an illustrated catalogue of the Crystal Palace, of which some numbers are now on sale at Whitaker's, and I presume at Pierce's, which, for two or three dollars, will give quite as good an idea as a two day's examination.

Of course, the United States are most largely represented, the machinery being nearly all American, with the exception of some little from Great Britain and Ireland. Half the machines are not yet up, nor one-fourth in operation. In that department I could see nothing at all superior to the usual Fairs of the American or Franklin Institutes. A Mr. Palmer, from our State, has a patent Thrasher, but amid the confusion of agricultural implements, Mr. Palmer might have turned thrasher himself, without my finding it out.

We should certainly be able to give the whole world a good *lathering*, if soap will do it; for the soap men take the day. We have Washington in soap, mounted on a horse, with a castile tail, Windsor fore-legs. Every thing is *soap*—SOAP—SOAP! There is too much soap, altogether. Just think of Old Hickory, or Franklin, with *soap*-locks. It is an abominable bastardizing of art, to go about casting *soap-heads.* Genin, the hatter, who got his name up by bidding for the first choice of seats at the Jenny Lind Concerts, also has a big booth, and *such* shiney hats. There is also another nuisance in the shape of innumerable sewing machines in constant operation, sewing little pieces of flannel.

In the way of furniture, carriages, and vehicles of all kinds, axes, saws, fire-arms, pianos, cooking utensils, and in general, everything indicating a practical and vigorous civilization, the United States department is fully equal, and in some respects superior, to any other. In plate, both of silver and gold, we are not up to the French, and they again must yield to the English. In china, we are a good ways behind the English, but not farther than they are behind the French. Some of the old Sevres china, from the Imperial Manufactory, is very beautiful and almost priceless. The English plate is of the richest and most beautiful designs, with setts costing thousands of dollars. In bronzes the French are rather ahead; although Cornelius, of Philadelphia, certainly takes the palm in the way of bronze lamps, chandeliers, etc. The Germans have also some very neat and elegant articles in this line, from Nuremberg, chiefly. The finest glasses of various kinds, colored and otherwise, are exhibited by Austria, from her Bohemian provinces. France comes next. In laces and kindred fabrics, France is first. Belgium does not seem to be well represented, although her productions are equal, if not superior, to the French, as the name of Brussels lace alone sufficiently indicates. There are some very beautiful specimens of Irish laces, both Limerick and Belfast, as there are also of Lisburn linen, damasks, and Dublin poplins, the latter being a compound of silk and worsted, and of great beauty. In carpets and woolen goods generally, the French are ahead in color and design. There are some very fine specimens from Prussia and England. All of these, as also Holland, are ahead of us in tone and finish. The specimen of the Gobelin manufacture, in the French department, is the finest in the building. In art, properly speaking, Italy retains her old pre-eminence. It is true Thorwaldsen and Powers well represent the Northern races of Scandenavia and the United States; but even *their* perfection was attained in Italy, and they both have lived virtual exiles from their respective countries during their artist life. In the Italian department there are inlaid tables, both of wood and of marble, possessing all the softness and beauty of the finest oil painting. It is almost incredible. There is one thing about the object of art in the Italian department; they *are* objects of *art*, and not of mere mechanical skill, although even that must have been excessive; but it is all hidden by a taste as exquisite as the clime, which, in all ages, has been the home of beauty and of love.

There is a long picture gallery over the machinery arcade, which contains an immense number of paintings worth seeing; one, in particular, struck me as beautiful. It is a landscape, No. 529—a soft, mild, cool and sweet thing—an evening scene of wood and hill and water, with the soft, warm haze of a summer afternoon sleeping over all. By the way, I was somewhat amused at a conversation I overheard between two Gothamites who were admiring a picture representing a scene among the Neapolitan Lazzaroni. One fellow, who seemed to be the cicerone, informed the other that it was "the insurrection of the Macaroni." The "venerable" "marvelled."

I have seen the women's rights convention and the strong minded women; Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone and the Rev. Antoinette Brown and the Bloomers, and all that sort of thing, at the tabernacle. Of course, it was a ridiculous scene, but hardly more so than the World's Temperance Convention at the Metropolitan Hall. I will venture to say that, no Southern delegate will ever attend such again.

But I have done for the present, and remain,

J. F.

P. S.—I am now more fully than ever convinced of the propriety of our course in regard to making an effort to represent the "Old North State"—God bless her!—in this exhibition, which is *not* national, and in which natural resources *could not* show to any advantage. Minerals, ores, etc., of copper, coal or otherwise, or specimens of woods and the like, are either thrown out in the yard, where nobody secs them, or so arranged in the building that nobody notices them. What chance had we then? It is better by far as it is. If people would only look at things in a common sense light, or ever forbear impugning the motives of those who do—as some did ours in this matter—it would be quite as well."

We learn from the London Court Journal that the Hon. James Buchanan, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond street, from Liverpool. He was attended from Liverpool by T. B. Lawrence, attache to the United States Legation, who, as we have before stated, will still be connected with the Legation. Mr. Buchanan entered upon his duties as American Minister on the 25th of August.

We had the pleasure yesterday, of meeting our old friend, S. T. Hartt, Esq., Naval Constructor U. S. N., who is now here on a visit from Penasacola. Capt. Tatnall, who has been reported dead, was living when Mr. Hartt left Penasacola.

Portsmouth Transcript.

THE COTTON CROP.

ALABAMA. The Montgomery Journal of Sept. 9 says:

"We regret to learn that the worm has, within the last ten days, been making disastrous ravages on the cotton. Many crops which a month since promised a fair yield, are now destroyed by this pest of the staple. The only reasonable mode to get rid of this evil is for all planters in the neighborhood to adopt the practice of lighting fires for an hour at dusk in the fly season. The efforts of a few scattered planters through a large district will effect nothing to eradicate the destroyer, if the mass of their neighbors make no efforts. Any one who has observed the effect of a single light stand in destroying the fly during the period of its incubation, must be satisfied of its value if generally adopted. From present appearances, we are led to the opinion that the crops of this section will fall below that of last season, which was under a fair average.

MISSISSIPPI. The Salem (Miss) Reporter, of the 1st inst., says:

We are informed that worms are not only ruining the cotton, but they have entered into corn fields and are committing serious injuries upon young cern. They eat the blades of the stalk, thus leaving it naked.

The Macon (Miss.) Beacon of the 24th ult. says:

For the four weeks past we have had to report heavy rains. The month of August had been a wet month, which we hear from every quarter will be most disastrous to the cotton. The worm is also very destructive.

The Marion (Miss.) Republican, of the 29th ult., says:

The cotton crop in this county will be a short one. The ravages of the boll worm are almost beyond computation; squares, small bolls and bolls matured and opening are attacked by the worm without discrimination. The weather is now fair, and perhaps the ravages of the worm will be checked if we can have a week or two of sunshine.

The Yazoo Democrat, of the 31st ult., says:

On last Saturday we had the hardest rain that we have seen for several months. The weather still continues hot and showery, with a great deal of thunder and lightning. The cotton crop promises fair, if it does not have too much rain.

THE CROPS. A very reliable planter in Marshall county, Miss., writes as follows to the Memphis Whig of the 31st, about the cotton crop in that county: "The army worm and rust are playing great havoc with the crop throughout this section so far as I can learn."

LOUISIANA. The Shreveport Democrat, of the 25th, speaking of the weather and crops, says:

"The weather has been dry, too dry for the last week or so. Some plantations are suffering for want of rain, but upon the whole the cotton crop is doing finely. There is scarcely a doubt but that it will be equal to the crop of last year, taken as a whole. No sign of the worm, nor anything else at present calculated to mar the profits of the planter. The only drawback of any description is, that the picking will be some three weeks later than it was last year, and this may diminish the amount to some extent; unless we have an unusually favorable season for picking. We have taken some pains to ascertain the prospects of the cotton crop in other portions of the South, and have come to the conclusion that there must be a falling off several hundred thousand bales this year—that the crop of this year cannot possibly reach three millions of bales."

The Clinton (East Feliciana) Whig of the 31st says:

"Such a season as the present, no one here, not even that universally revered oracle, 'the oldest inhabitant,' has ever known. Since about the first of May, it has rained here nearly every day. The health of the different neighborhoods is generally good. The effects of so much moisture have, however, been disastrous to the cotton crop. The bottom crop will be almost a total loss. It is computed at almost nothing by every planter we have conversed with. If the rains were now to cease for awhile, and frost were not to come until late in October, the middle and top cotton would perhaps make out two-thirds of a crop in this parish."

EXCITEMENT AT CINCINNATI. A novel excitement has just sprung up in Cincinnati. Some of the market people, both farmers and hucksters, have been arrested, fined and imprisoned, under a city ordinance, for continuing the system of forestalling, by which the prices of domestic produce are greatly raised on the citizens. The farmers have been charged with wholesaleing the products of their farms during market hours to hucksters, and the latter with buying up all of certain articles, so as to command whatever rates they choose to demand in retailing them. The arrests led to the holding of a large indignation meeting of farmers last week, at which they resolved to vote for no man for the legislature who would not pledge himself, in writing, to vote to deprive every city and town in the State of the power to pass any such ordinance as the one now in force in Cincinnati, and also in favor of repealing the law creating the Cincinnati police court, which imposed the fines.

ACCIDENT. As the passenger train was coming up from Portsmouth, on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Thursday afternoon, a collision took place, by which the engineer was seriously if not fatally injured. Some delay arising on account of the non-arrival of the boat, the train did not start till an hour after its usual time. It appears that a freight train had gone on before, and coming to a turn-out left the main track, but the number of cars was such that some of them still remained on the track, and the engineer of the freight train hung out a flag as a warning. This was either not observed by the engineer on the mail train, or seen too late, and his engine going at a high speed struck the rear cars. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, he threw off a little boy who was with him and shoved off the fireman likewise. Attempting to spring off himself, his leg was caught and fractured so severely that his life is despaired of.

Pet. Democrat.

The New York Courier thinks we have no such quantity of wheat as will supply the wants of Europe, abundant as the crop is. It supposes the deficiency will be 18,000,000 quarters for England alone, (which we regard rather as the opinion of an alarmist than matter of fact,) while the entire production of this country will be but 18,000,000 of quarters, or 150,000,000 bushels. France, too, the courier thinks, will require 1,500,000 quarters from abroad. The Courier adds to this lugubrious picture: "In large sections of Italy not half a crop is expected. Spain complains of a deficiency, and Sweden has so poor a harvest in prospect, that she is now largely importing from the Baltic." There is unquestionably a largely deficient crop in Europe, but we have no idea that there is to be any thing like starvation there in consequence of such deficiency.

The Norfolk Herald of Thursday morning regrets to announce the death, the morning previous, of Mr. James B. Skinner, for some years past exclusively and favorably known to the public as the intelligent and estimable marine reporter for the Beacon Office Reading Room, and through it for the morning papers. His quiet, unobtrusive habits and obliging disposition will long be remembered by those who held intercourse with him, and by none more so than the patrons of that establishment. He was a native of North Carolina, and 35 years of age.

The Gaston Road is now doing a good business, and under the efficient, able management of the President, L. O. B. Branch, Esq., must continue to prove more and more popular as a travelling and freight route. The freight for the last few weeks over this road has been greater than at any previous period.

Portsmouth Globe.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD. The business on this railroad is increasing rapidly. The receipts on the road for the last month were $12,600, being nearly double the amount received on the old Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. The receipts will go on to increase steadily. *Norfolk Beacon.*

GUANO. At last we have outstripped England in importing this article. In July, 14,938 tons left for the United States, while 13,270 went to England. The trade is becoming immense. Ninety vessels were at the Chincha Islands on the 1st of August.

Petersburg Democrat.

BREADSTUFFS. There is the greatest excitement abroad on this subject. The United States will be the granary of Europe this season. The crops in France are lighter than in 1816, a peculiarly bad year. *Ib.*

THE IRON TRADE AND MANUFACTURE. There is no business which has in prospect such "a good time" as the iron business. We are told that as soon as our manufacturers get under way, so as to compete with England in our own market, and furnish a reasonable expectation that we can supply any considerable portion of the demand for home consumption, the iron princes of England will knock down the prices to the starvation standard, and ruin our own capitalitalists, as they have done in times past. A reference to statistics and facts will show the fallacy of such an apprehension. The consumption of iron has increased a thousand-fold within the last ten years, and is still increasing in an accelerating ratio. Scarcely a store is built that tons of iron do not enter into its construction. Pillars, lintels, and cornices are composed of iron. Bridges are built of iron. Machinery, with its shafts and wheels, which formerly were of wood, is now composed of iron. The implements of husbandry are being composed almost exclusively of iron. Depots, and store-houses, and even dwelling-houses are coming to be made of iron. But, more than all this, the vast amount used in the construction of rail roads alone will furnish abundant market for all the iron works now in operation in the world. The amount of rail road iron now in use is estimated at 3,000,000 of tons; and the amount that will be required to complete the roads now under contract, or about being organized, will require for the next five years at least 1,000,000 of tons more. The 3,000,000 of tons now in use will have to be replaced within the next ten years by new rails. These facts show how utterly impossible it will be for any country to control the iron market. The demand for years to come will exceed the supply. Furnaces and forges must be every where multiplied to answer the increasing demand.

There is no country in the world where the facilities for manufacturing iron exceed those possessed by the United States. There is hardly a State in the Union in which ore is not abundant, easy of access, and of the best quality. Pennsylvania alone possesses more and richer ore than all England, and it is easier of access. Northern New York has an inexhaustible supply of the richest and best quality, and in close proximity to navigable waters. The iron business is everywhere attracting the attention of capitalists, and millions are being invested in the various branches of manufacture pertaining to that business. A large amount of rail road iron is now being made in this country, and establishments for its manufacture are multiplying. The increase of this iron business is among the signs of prosperity every where visible, and is not the least of the causes which give new impetus to the progress of the age. Hitherto manufacturers of iron in this country have labored under many disadvantages. Lack of capital, of experience, and skill, as well as the prevalence of a false opinion in regard to the quality of American iron, have greatly embarrassed their operations, and made us dependent, to a very great extent, for supplies from abroad. That time is passing away, and the day will soon come when a home supply will be in a measure equal to the home consumption.

Albany Register.

THE NEXT WESTERN HOG CROP. We glean the following from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Price Current:

In Higginsport, Ohio, the present stock of hogs is one-fourth over that of last year. About Beardstown, Illinois, the hogs are fewer than last year, but of better quality. Feeders say pork will range from $3 to $3 50 per cwt. There will be a large crop in Racine, Wisconsin. Fifty per cent. will be added to last year's product for Knox county, Illinois, and nearly that for adjoining counties; 3 and 4 cts. for pork is spoken of next fall. Around Economy, Indiana, there are about one-fifth more hogs than last season, but not in as good order. There are more hogs in the vicinity of Gratis, Preble county, Ohio, than last season, the quality not quite as good. In Boyle and the adjacent counties of Kentucky, the number fattened will be larger. Six or eight counties about Lagrange will raise a third more, and the hogs will be large and well fattened. The State of Wisconsin is full of them, and pork will bring $4. Hogs about Graysville, Ill., will exceed the crop of last season one-fourth or one-third: 6,500 will be packed there next season, and will be 8 or 10 per cent. heavier. In Waverly, Ohio, hogs number about the same, but are held 20 per cent. less in weight. The crop about Dubuque, Iowa, is 25 per cent. larger than last year's. Rockport, Ill., will turn off one-fourth more, or 800 to 1000 more.

FORGED PENSION PAPERS. Charles L. Godfrey, of Epping, N. H., and a member of the last Legislature of that State, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining from the Pension office at Washington, on forged papers, the sum of $1,274 71. Dr. Gilman, implicated with Godfrey, was also arrested, but it is said subsequently forfeited his bail and cleared out. Godfrey is in the last stages of consumption.

LET HIM ALONE SEVERELY. It will be recollected that the Georgia whigs have nominated Jenkins for Governor of that State. This man Jenkins was a candidate for Vice-President on the Webster ticket. He is now put forward as part whig, part independent, part Union, &c. Hopes there were of him at first, but the reckoning was bad; there were the *Scott* whigs—miscalculated about them. It was thought that partizans who could go General Scott, would't bolt any one; but the Georgia Citizen says of that said Jenkins: "The disaffected Scott whigs—the justly indignant Scott whigs—*The unjustly spit upon Scott whigs,* who have any personal self-respect left inside of their cuticles, will let him alone severely." The Scott whigs had determined to vote for Berrien, but he declined to allow the use of his name.

THE FRESHET. We omitted to notice the freshet in the stream at this place two weeks since, the water having risen, very early in the morning, over the planks of the bridge, without, however, doing any material damage.

The Yadkin River was not high enough to affect the crops materially in Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties.

The Salisbury Whig, of September 9, says: "We understand that considerable damage was done North of Lexington, in the destruction of bridges and crops, by the rains which fell at the close of last week."

The Cheraw Gazette, of September 7, says: "On Saturday the river commenced rising, and continued to rise until Monday evening, when it came to a stand within about two inches of the highest freshet ever known. Below the destruction of the crops on the low lands will be almost complete, the water being rather higher than in August, 1852."

Salem Press.

Garibaldi is now in Boston freighting a ship of which he is master, engaged in the South American trade. Ten years ago he was a conspicuous hero in the Montevidean and Buenos Ayrean war, having volunteered in the cause of the former. He performed many feats of daring courage, and proved himself to be a man of no ordinay mould. When we heard from him again he was at the head of the Italian troops, heroically defending the city of Rome against the French. Upon his arrival in New York he declined a public reception and all complimentary demonstrations. It was not many months before we learned that he was engaged in the business of a tallow chandler on Staten Island. At length he turned up on the western coast of South America. Now we find him in Boston, freighting a ship of which he is the commander.

Mr. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, writing from Paris says: The great star at Fraconi's circus just now is McCollum, the American equestrian who draws crowds to that splendid establishment nightly. He is not so graceful a rider as many, nor has his style the finish and elegance of North, and other performers who have appeared in the French arena; but he performs the most daring feats on horseback, runs a dozen risks of breaking his neck nightly by throwing back somersaults over flags, while his horses are at full speed, and draws down thunders of applause from the thousands present.

The cause of Temperance at the North is going to be materially injured by the mixing of it with politics, and the holding of Conventions professedly favorable to that object, but in reality for the propogation of abolition and fanatical sentiments, and all the *isms* of the day.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT THE NORTH. The Superior Court for Litchfield county, held a short session of about one week last month, and in that time granted *fourteen* petitions for divorce. Moral progress!

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FRANKLIN'S PAPER IN PHILADELPHIA. This paper published and edited by Benjamin Franklin, first made its appearance on December 24, 1728. It was first called "The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences," which title was afterwards changed to the running notice, "Containing the freshest advices, foreign and domestic." Franklin continued the paper weekly until 1765, when it passed necessarily into other hands, and finally expired in 1804, in the 76th year of his age. The paper changed much in all these years, in size, paper, and editorials. Its size at first was that of an eight by ten. The paper was thin, yellowish and coarse. Its price was ten dollars a year, and in matter there was little of variety. Tales, poems, fables, with a little foreign news several months old, were all it could set forth. The advertisements now seem odd and out of date, and no one could find the places to which they refer. Persons leaving for Europe are spoken of as *intending* for Europe, and a cargo of negroes, just arrived, are duly advertised, and persons wanted to look at the cargo. Altogether, the sheet, in its best estate, would not equal any village sheet which our country now produces.

NEWBURYPORT, (Mass.) A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for September gives a very good historical account of Newburyport, for which city it claims the honor of having sent out the first vessel that ever displayed the American flag in the English river Thames. The vessel was named the Count de Grasse, and commanded by Capt. Nicholas Johnson. Henry Lunt, a lieutenant to Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard, was from this town, which during the Revolution was noted for the patriotism of its citizens, and the number of privateering vessels fitted out. Twenty-two vessels sailing from this port, carrying a 1000 men, never returned from their expedition, nor were ever heard of. He claims for the old town of Newbury the merit of having had the first incorporated Academy in the State; the first toll bridge; the first suspension chain bridge in the United States, said to be the second in the world; and the first incorporated woolen factory in the State.

ALL AT ONE FELL SWOOP. We are informed of a singular mortality in the New Orleans associate office of the mercantile agency of Wm. Goodrich & Co., of this city. All the clerks died successively and then the agent. The doors were locked up by the porter, a colored man, who also died the day after he had telegraphed the state of things to the principal office. *Phil. Ledger.*

RICE. The Wilmington Herald says that the rice crops are very flourishing, and that more than an average yield will be obtained this season.

It costs but little more to keep a cow that will give fourteen or eighteen quarts of milk per day, than it does to keep one that will give but six or eight.

Boston, they say, is the richest city in the world in proportion to its population. If its taxable property were equally divided, every Bostonian would have fourteen hundred and forty dollars. In New York, if a division of property were made, we should only have five hundred and eighty-four dollars a-piece.

COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR. It would appear, from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the colors of their dress, in the following order: red the most fatal color, the least fatal Austrian gray. The proportions are, red, 12; rifle green, 7; brown, 6; Austrian bluish gray, 5."

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the best medicine is a true friend.

When necessity ends, desire and curiosity begins; and no sooner are we supplied with everything nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.

There is a man in Grant county, Kentucky, who is so very miserly that when he sends his negro servant down into the cellar for apples, he makes him whistle all the way down to the apple-box and back to prevent him eating any of the fruit.

ARTIFICIAL STONE. If the passer-by to-day will notice on the sidewalk opposite the entrance to our office, he will see a block of stone, resembling in size and shape a door sill. That stone, ten days ago, was sand, earth, and cotton seed. It is now varitable stone, made so after Reminton's discovery, by Mr. Duke Williams, of Somerville, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the specimen. It is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. It can be afforded at a profit for flagging at half the cost of stone. Stop and examine it.

Memphis Eagle.

WORTH REMEMBERING. Rev. Dr. Jackson, a clergyman of Vermont, in parting with a daughter who had been married, said: "I wan't you to remember this one thing; all you can get out of this life is usefulness."

A writer in a Georgia paper says: "I have seen growing on one farm, this season, the following crops: sugar-cane, Cuba tobacco, cotton, corn, oats, rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, indigo, ground-nuts, field peas, turnips, pumpkins and millet. The Turpentine business is getting to be extensively followed in this State, and, requiring but little capital and skill, it is found to be very profitable. Two good hands will gather 500 barrels in a year, which will sell for $2,50 or $3 a barrel. This will leave them between $400 and $500 to the hand, clear of all expenses. Some have actually made more.

Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3000 afloat on the American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world—now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans—now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power—now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. Now is a great fellow, but will be much bigger half a century hence.

Melbourne, in Australia, is a finely laid out city. All it lacks is the Yankee enterprise. Its banks are well loaded with gold, and all the business and working men have plenty of the same. But there is a tremendous want of building materials, produce, and goods of all kinds. There are not half enough stores and houses for the convenience of the people. The population of Melbourne is over 100,000; and some days over 3,000 emigrants arrive, and find no place in which to live. Thousands of people live in canvass tents outside of the town.

GREELEY AT THE PALACE. Our most devout, metaphysical, philosophical and worthy friend, Horace Greeley, visited the Crystal Palace yesterday. Alluding to a useful article of American skill, he quietly remarked to the manufacturer: "You can make that stuff as fast as you can sell it, I guess—can't ye?" And then he quietly moved on. Greeley is evidently eccentric!

SALARIES IN CALIFORNIA. Governor, $10,000; Lieutenant Gov., $16 per day, and mileage; Judge of Supreme Court, $8,000; Attorney General, $2,000; Comptroller, $4,500; Treasurer, $4,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $4,500; Surveyor General, $2,000.

SO-SO AFFAIR. The Day Book says the Sewing Machines are a failure. Their sewing rips out and goes to pieces. The best sewing machine in the world is one about seventeen years old, that wears gaiter boots and has a pocket to put her wages in.

The price of Steerage Passage by the steamers leaving San Francisco is reduced to a mere *nominal* sum. The Nicaragua line charging but $50 in the steerage for a through ticket to New York, the P. M. S. S. Company $40. Competition is rife, and the newspapers are filled with articles on the subject.

The price of passage to California within a few years ago was $500 in the U. S. Mail line of steamships, now cost as follows: Through tickets, first class cabin, $100; second do., $75; steerage with bed and board, $50.

GEN. CASS' LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. The letter which Gen. Cass is reported to have written to President Pierce is said to be most cordial. He assures him of his high personal and political regard, and declares no President ever had so many difficulties to encounter; that his course has been wise, judicious and patriotic; and that the writer will accept no position under the government, but as Senator the President can rely upon his earnest and hearty support of the administration. Secretary McClelland received a letter of like import.

Ex-President Tyler has fully recovered from his recent indisposition. It is said his excellent lady presented him with a fine boy, a few days since, which is the fifth little blessing he has received from her.

The individual that "stole a march" has been arrested and confined in the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of time.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE. Col. Thomas W. Blake, a recent candidate for Congress in the Western District of Texas, said, in a speech made by him in Austin, just before the election, that he had travelled over thirty-eight counties in that district, and he ventured the assertion, that according to population, that it had within its bounds more churches of the various religious denominations, and more schools and academies, than were to be found in any other State in the Union. In every village and neighborhood are to be found the church and the school house.

James C. Marriott, of Maryland, has been appointed secretary of legation of the United States to the Republic of Peru.

LONGEVITY. Of the crew of the ship Union, Capt. Grafton Gardner, which sailed on a whaling cruise from Nantucket on the 16th of August, in the year 1793, sixty years ago, five are said to be still living, and among them is Capt. W. Sherman, of Baltimore. Each one was before the mast, and each subsequently rose to be a successful commander. The Union was absent upon her cruise for ten months, during which time she did not once anchor, nor see land until she sighted Cape Augustine upon her return with a full cargo of 1,280 barrels of oil.

SPECIE. Charles Dewey, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, received by Express on Thursday night last, $35,000 in specie, from the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.

Four hundred and fifty laborers have died on the Panama railroad during the effort to build it. Nearly every white person going there to work is attacked with the fever, generally within a few weeks of their arrival.

Santa Anna, it appears, when he left his residence to resume the dictatorship in Mexico, had no confidence in the stability of his power, for he left his house in Turbaco, with all its furniture, cockpits, and every thing ready to receive him at a moment's warning. A personal friend of the one-legged hero thinks nothing will soften him towards the United States but a good round sum, some millions in amount. He thinks the United States will have trouble with him.

It is said a granite boulder from the summit of Mt. Washington, N. H.,—evidently deposited there during "the drift epoch, while the mountain was submerged"—has been selected and set aside for the apex or crowning stone of the Washington monument.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, it is said, is engaged in writing a scathing article against the Pacific Railroad. It is also reported that he is soon to lead to the hymenial altar a Richmond beauty.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER. Alexander, the Kentuckian, who killed Mr. LOUGEE, a broker, in his office, in this city, several years since, and was subsequently pardoned by Governor Porter, on the plea of insanity, was killed in an affray in Arkansas, last week. Assuredly, this must be termed retribution. *Phila. Sun.*

Arrival of the Niagara—Three days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14. The steamer Niagara arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 8d inst.

The Niagara spoke the Africa on the 4th instant, bound for Liverpool.

The eastern question continues to wear the same uncertain aspect as ever. It is doubtful if the Emperor Nicholas will accept the Sultan's modified note.

The grain market is everywhere singularly feverish.

ENGLAND. The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest on commercial bills to 4 per cent.

There is nothing politically important stirring in England. The Queen's movements in Dublin occupy the newspaper columns, where it is duly set forth how Ireland is in a feverish state of loyalty, and that the presence of the Sovereign dispels those mists of ignorance and prejudice which had arisen at the bid of professional agitators. The Queen had visited the Exhibition two or three times, witnessed the review of eight regiments of troops, and paid a private visit to Mr. Dargan, at his house at Anville.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The war party in Turkey have gained the ascendency, and considerably complicated the position of affairs with Russia, giving, as it is thought, the Czar a new excuse for postponing the settlement of the difficulties.

The following are the modifications of the note of the four powers, insisted on by Turkey:

The present state of affairs is that a meeting of the Grand Council was announced for the 20th, but on demand of the ambassadors was held on the 18th. The patriarch attended, and at that meeting the note drawn up by the powers was accepted, with the modifications. It was then sent off to the Czar, and would reach him August 31st, so that no answer could be received for some days.

Matters rest there, notwithstanding an assertion on the Paris Bourse that the Sultan had concluded to forego the amendments; provided, first, that the four powers would guaranty against any new Russian demand; second, that an order to evacuate the principalities be given before an ambsssador leaves Constantinople for St. Petersburgh.

A rumor is gaining ground that if Russia evacuates the principalities she will demand from Turkey the expenses of the occupation.

FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress were still at Dieppe.

It was thought that there would soon be another reaction in breadstuffs.

A slight outbreak occurred at Rouen, owing to the high price of bread.

BELGIUM. A riot occurred at the town of Liege, in consequence of the high rates of grain.

Attempts at similar disturbances were made at Ghent and Brussels.

It was believed that the government would not prohibit the export of corn, but would temporarily open the ports, if required.

SWEDEN. Public meetings have been held in various towns respecting the high and increasing price of breadstuffs.

ITALY. The exportation of corn from Austrian Italy has been prohibited by the government.

AUSTRIA. In consequence of the Kosta affair, the government of Austria has despatched two more steamers to Smyrna.

RUSSIA. Commercial affairs at St. Petersburgh were unchanged at the last accounts. Exchange on London was better.

EGYPT. A despatch from Athens dated 26th ult., states that Thebes, in Egypt, has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15. The court of bishops reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Great anxiety was manifested to learn the result of their deliberations on Tuesday. It is stated, on good authority, that Bishop Doane, in his speech on Monday, made various admissions touching the charges, the substance of which were that he had acted indiscreetly, but disclaimed solemnly any dishonest intention. After the debate of Tuesday, the court appointed a conference committee of seven, composed of bishops not members of the last court. The committee met representatives from both sides, Delancey representing the defendant. Bishop Doane was requested to put in writing the admissions he had made, which it is said he did. Rumor has it that some or all the presenters contemplate entering a *nolle prosequi*, but the result is not yet known. Bishop Potter is making a speech to-day, understood to be in favor of a trial. Bishop Doane, in his speech on Monday, fully exculpated the presenters from unworthy motives in making the presentment.

CAMDEN, Sept. 15. The court of bishops has adjourned *sine die.* Bishop Doane having confessed, the charges are dismissed.

AN OX AND WOLF RACE. Major Strickland, in his "Experience of an Early Settler," founded upon a residence of twenty-seven years in Canada, gives the following account of a perilous adventure which once befell his broth-in-law, James. He says: "He was bold, brave boy, of ten years old at the time, and was on his return home with a pair of oxen, with which he had been visiting a neighbor, residing about six miles from his father's house. His road lay by the river shore, which was dreary enough in the fall of the year and in the evening hour, but the child was fearless, and saw the deepening shades sink into night, without experiencing anything like apprehension.

He was trudging on steadily, singing cheerfully as he walked, when a sound came on the night wind, that sent a shiver through the young pedestrian's frame—the war-cry of the wolves. At first he hoped he was not the object of pursuit, but the hideous uproar came nearer and nearer, and then he knew that he must instantly adopt some plan for escape.

His route was by the river shore, and he could swim well; but the night was dark and he might be hurried into the rapids, and to be dashed to pieces on the rocks was scarcely less dreadful than to be mangled and devoured by wolves. In this extremity, the child lifted up its brave heart to God, and resolved to use the only chance left him of escape. So he mounted Buck, the near-ox, making use of his goad, shouting at the same time to the animal to excite him to his utmost speed. In most cases, the horned steed would have flung off his rider, and left him for wolve's meat without hesitation—but Buck set off with the speed of a race-horse, as if fully aware of the young rider's peril. Nor was his companion less nimble. Fast, however, as the trio fled, still faster came upon them the yelling pack behind, and James could even hear,

"Their long, hard gallop, which would tire,
The hound's deep hate, the hunter's fire."

Happily for him, old Buck heard it too, and galloped on and on, but still the wolves came nearer. James shouted to keep them off; the oxen almost flying, their chains rattling as they went. This clanking sound, to which the hateful pack were unaccustomed, made them pause whenever they came close upon the oxen, while the latter redoubled their speed, till at length those gallant racers left the wolves behind, and finding themselves within a short distance of home, never stopped until they had brought the brave little fellow safely to his own door."

THE TOMB OF MR. WEBSTER. A marble block has been placed in front of Mr. Webster's tomb at Marshfield—similar to those he erected to the memory of his wife, son and daughters—which bears the following inscription:

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Born Jan. 18, 1782,
Died Oct. 24, 1852.
Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the Universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my season for the faith which is in me; but my heart has always assured and re-assured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The Sermon on the Mount can not be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it. DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE ASTHMA. The following is stated in one of our exchanges to be a remedy for this distressing disease.

Iodide Potassa,	½ oz.
Water,	1 pint.

Doses for an adult, a small wineglassful three times a day.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, *September 17.*

NAVAL STORES.—In the Turpentine market we note a decline yesterday of 50c. on previous day's highest quotation, with sales of about 800 bbls. at $3 75 for virgin and yellow dip, $ 280 lbs. This morning we note 100 bbls. having changed hands as above figure; at which the market seems firm, and the article in fair demand.—In *Spirits Turpentine* we also note a decline of 1 @ 2c. on previous rates, with sales yesterday of 60 bbls. at 55c., 180 do. at 54c., and 100 do. at 53c. 9 gallons closing at latter figure. This morning the market opened at 53c., at which price one small parcel changed hands; those holders are asking higher rates.

HAY.—Former receipts selling from wharf, in lots to suit, at 90c. @ $1 $ 100 lbs. *Cape Fear River.—Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, *September 17.*

BACON—Rather scarce for a few days past. A good lot hog round would command something over quotations.

COTTON.—9 @ 10¼c.

FLOUR.—Sales yesterday at $5 35 for superfine—demand good.

COFFEE, R'o, has advanced, and sales were made to fill orders at 12¾c.—the tendency is upwards.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin and yellow dip $3 25. *Spirits* 50c.—a slight decline since last week.—*Chronicle.*

PETERSBURG, *September 17.*

Those buying by retail may expect to pay an advance on the annexed quotations:

TOBACCO.—We have had a good demand for this article throughout the week, at advanced prices.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McRae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.
Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: OR WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.
A. J. FOSTER.
Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.
J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, Va.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.
CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing
D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annuin, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

—All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers,	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming,	Peter Adams,
General Agent.	*Secretary.*
June 4th, 1853.	58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.
At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			.....	$400
10	"	"	"	 485
12	"	"	"	 525
14	"	"	"	 585
15	"	"	"	 615
16	"	"	"	 650
20	"	"	"	 695
25	"	"	"	 750
30	"	"	"	 850
35	"	"	"	 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with lickerish eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the Wizard Spell! As we shall uncover and reveal to an admiring world, knowledge more startling—pregnant with more blessings, and in its results more interesting to the human family than the Burning of the Ephesian Dome, having for its basis universal happiness; and evolving in its details gems of thought richer than the Boon of Freedom!—more valuable to "unborn generations" than the discovery of gravitation by the fall of the apple on Milton's Head.

The Golden Sands of San Louis Potosi and Australia; the translucent, lustrous and dazzling Wealth of King Schahzaman, all, all grow dim, pale, and lose their splendor before the Sparkling Brilliancy of our gorgeous and most triumphant Luck.

PRIZES SOLD IN AUGUST!

$35,000 sold in Package to Mississippi.
$20,000 sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$18,000 sold to a Merchant in South Carolina.
$15,000 sold in Package Wholes to Kentucky.
$12,000 sold in Package to Georgia.
$11,500 sold in Package to North Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Club in Ohio.
$12,000 sold to a new Correspondent in New York.
$8,000 sold to a Lady in Virginia.
$4,000 sold in Package to Pennsylvania.
For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light-St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.
"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.
☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1853.

☞ The Certificate, Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
5	27,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
7	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	16 00
9	12,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	4	12 00
10	52,478	75 Nos. 11 drawn	15	55 00
12	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
15	22,500	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 00
16	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
17 & 3 of	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
19	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn	8	25 00
20	20,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 00
21	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
23	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	20	75 00
26	28,500	75 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
27	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Packages, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at at sight, will be promply remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the rosult is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,
PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light-Street, Baltimore, Md.
August 29, 1853. 82—

SALES OF LOTS ON BEAUFORT HARBOR. The Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no "agents or drummers in the Western part of the State," or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics, ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale. One-fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,
T. R. UNDERWOOD, *President.*
August 17th, 1853. 78—3w.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street*, Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Guages, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.
MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tambornes, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.
HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.
BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders.